5: Jochelson A-5 (1910-11) 1928 Kamchacal

226 hunting the wild Kamchatka variety of reindeer. Fish, different species of salmon,
251 ascend the Kamchatka rivers in such abundance that they amply satisfy the needs in food. The Kamchadal have no time during the short fishing season to dry or smoke all the fish for the winter and the greater part of it is put in holes covered with stones and earth, and during the winter it is consumed in a decayed state by dogs as well as by men.

225 To a certain degree the Kamchadal of the western coast hunt sea mammals,
501 but, not having skin boats, they do not go out to the sea, but kill those seals, white whales (*Delphinopterus leucas*) and sea lions (seldom) which enter the mouths of rivers in order to catch the ascending fish. Thong nets are put up for that purpose. They also kill seals, spearing and shooting them at their rookeries.

231 Horned cattle and horses were imported into Kamchatka chiefly from the
492 Okhotsk district, i. e., of the Yakut race. In spite of the fact that they are badly cared for, they became acclimatized in Kamchatka and are a strong race of
177 domestic animals. The Kamchatka horses are small, short necked, wide breasted and with short legs. During the winter they become covered with long thick hair, particularly their legs. Horses are used only in summer—as riding and pack animals. During the winter they are set free and have to graze from under the snow; rarely are they given hay and they therefore turn wild and have to be captured in the summer and trained again for riding.

234 Cow's milk plays at present an important rôle in the food of the Kamchadal
272 and Russian inhabitants of the country. They use sweet as well as sour milk and pot cheese. Butter is rarely made, although the milk is rich in fat. But the Kamchatka cows give a small quantity of milk, about two or three quarts a day, as a result of scanty feeding in winter and of being kept in cold stalls. The Kamchadal make little hay, as the season for fishing and hay making coincide. One cow may be reckoned for every three inhabitants. The number of cattle may be estimated, according to the writer's census, at about 2,000.

177 Prior to the advent of the Russian the only domestic animal of the Kamchadal
231 was the driving dog. The Kamchadal dog was regarded as the best and biggest driving dog of Siberia; at present, as a result of unfavorable conditions of life, it
492 has become small in size. The dogs work hard during the long winter, but during the entire summer they are tied up, otherwise calves and colts and sometimes cows and horses are in danger of being torn by them. They are kept far from the village and poorly fed. Owing to the economic, climatic and topographic conditions of the country, the Kamchadal can not dispense with the driving dog, and every family has from eight to fifteen dogs. The number of dogs in 1911 in Kamchatka, according to my census, was more than 5,000. The old Kamchadal sledge for riding astride is no longer in use, the Russians having introduced the type of sledge used all over eastern Siberia. The dogs are harnessed to the sledge, being tied in pairs to a long thong.

There are no domesticated small animals, as goats or sheep and birds, in Kamchatka, as they would be exterminated by the ever hungry dogs, which very often find means to free themselves.